Buder to Adnertisements

Pa	ge Col. Page Col.
Amnouncements	5 Sales by Auction 7
Suropean Advita	3 Situations wanted 5 6 Special Notices 5 1,2,

Lusiness Montes.

"ALDERNET BRAND" CONDENSED MILE

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY, 1 year....\$12 00 | SUNDAY, 1 year....\$2 00 | SUNDAY, 1 year.....\$2 00 | SUNDAY, 1 year.....\$2 00 | WEEKLY, 1 year.......\$2 00 | SEMI-WEEKLY, 1 year 3 00 | Asy 1 year 3 00 | Remit by P. O. Order or in registered letter. THE TRIBUNE, New-York. BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. NOTON-1,322 F-st. | LONDON-26 Bedford-st., Strand.

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Several towns in Java were destroyed in consequence of the recent velcanic disturbances in the Straits of Sunda, and great loss of life is reported. === A treaty of peace between France and Anam has been signed, by which a French protectorate is recognized. - Mr. Parnell is hope ful of the outlook for Ireland. == The A ti-Ma yar rots in Croatia : ra causing an uneasy feeling in Hungary. — The Reichstag was opened yesterday for the purpose of ratilying the treaty of commerce with Spain. === The free public library presented by Andrew Carnegie to the town of Dunfermline, Scotland, was opened.

DOMESTIC .- President Arthur was encamped on the shores of Yellowstone Lake on August 27. The naval cadets accused of hazing will be tried by a court martial. = Richard Loud, Capias, Bowling and Fury won the races Saratoga yesterday. === Isaac H. Lockwood was convicted of blackmailing at New-Haven. === The fire underwriters of the Northwest met at Chicago. === The Free-Thinkers' Convention met at Rochester, N. Y. J. C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, announced himself as a candidate for United States Senator. Testimony against Frank James was submitted at his trial for the Winston train robbery at Gallatin,

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-There were no new developments yesterday regarding the Riverdale disaster: the cause of the explosion was not ascertained. ____ The Aqueduct Commissioners heard complaints about the proposed route.

man committed suicide at Island. The Northern Pacific excursion parties left the city. ==== A man died in the Sixth Precinct Station from effect either of a blow or a Britannia reported a cyclone through which he had passed. === The second day's session of the Deaf Mute Convention was held. - Knower & Thomas bad a large auction sale of cassimeres. The Metropolitan baseball nine won a game from the St. Louis nine. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 85 cents. stocks opened higher, were active and fluctuating, and closed weak at the lowest prices.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate cloudy weather, with slight changes of temperature and chauces of light rain, fol lowed by fair or clear weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 75°; lowest, 60°; average, 6678°.

Tribune readers ordering the Daily sent to them at sum mer resorts are requested to make sure of the exact name trouble arises every summer from a neglect of this pre

So much is said of unjustifiable clubbing by policemen that equity at least demands that meritorious clubbing shall be recognized. There have been several interesting cases lately where officers by a quick and judicious use of the club have been able to do good service to themselves and others. Officer Fees saw a young ruffian in Fortieth-st. pointing a revolver at him, and sprang at the fellow, striking his hand with the club in time to prevent a second shot, though not the first. A second ruffian came to the help of the other, and the officer had the serious task of pounding them both into submission and carrying them to the station-house. This is clubbing put where it will do the most good.

The Pennsylvania Legislature would confer a favor upon the people of that State if it would summarily adjourn. But, in the face of the fact that it is rolling up huge bills and accomplishing nothing of importance, it sticks. The deadlock with which it excites the public indignation, while not as picturesque as the one which the Democracy created in our own Legislature in 1882, is sufficiently contemptible Yesterday the Senate defeated a resolution providing for a joint committee to frame a Congressional Apportionment bill, while the House passed a resolution providing for such a committee. All the Pennsylvania taxpayers can do pext election of law-makers.

Now that a treaty of peace between France and Anam has been signed, a French protectorate over Anam and Tonquin, its northernmost province, being recognized, interest will centre in the possible action of China in view of this result of the Freuch campaign. The reports of active war preparations at Shanghai indicate that China does not intend to allow France to wrest from her the control of Anam without a struggle. Before long M. Challemel-Lacour may learn that the war in Anam has been the comparatively unimportant prelude to a mighty and exhaustive struggle with a great empire, the consequences of which would be far-reaching and might involve France in trouble with some of the European Powers whose interests in case of a war would be seriously affected.

The Indian chief San Juan has been making known to a Tribune correspondent the wants of the Apaches on the Mescalero Reservation. He presents most forcibly a plea for individual ownership of land and aid to self-support. The desire that his children should be taught useful trades, as well as how to read and write, is one that speaks well for his intelligence. The means of self-support which San Juan seeks for his tribe would not according to a trustworthy estimate, cost the Government more than about twice as much as it now expends annually for rations for them. General Crook says that some of the Arizona Apaches were, ten years ago, raising large crops. Since their native fields and hunting-grounds have been taken from them.

be made for their support-

The volcanic eruptions and disturbances about the western end of the island of Java have followed soon after the earthquake at Ischia. A number of towns lying on the northwestern extremity of the island have been swept away, with enormous loss of life. The cable dispatches state, as showing the violence of these convulsions of the earth, that all the lighthouses in the Sunda Straits, which separate Java and Sumatra, have disappeared. Where there was once a mountain the sea now flows, and the tidal wave destroyed entire villages. It is seldom easy to obtain an accurate idea of the extent of such disasters in Oriental countries, where all figures are more or less vague, but it seems probable that the devastation in Java will be found to equal, if it does kind, however, have grown familiar in the history of the island. With nearly forty volcanoes, some of them in a state of constant eruption, there has been a long succession of such visitations. There is an authentic record of some of the more important of them, running back for more than a hundred years, and the destruction worked has been great. A famous eruption was that of the volcano Galunggong, sixty years ago, which destroyed 20,000 lives. This volcano stands like the others in the range of mountains which forms the backbone of the island, running from end to end through the centre, and is a distance of about one-fourth its length from the present scene of disturbance, at the western end. The largest volcanoes, however, are at the eastern end.

HOBSON'S CHOICE.

So the next Speaker is to be Mr. Carlisle or Mr. Randall, according to Democratic authority. Dropping a tear to the memory of the great Democratic statesman who, in the opinion of THE TRIBUNE, ought to be elected by the Democrats, if they elect anybody, let us look ahead. Mr. Carlisle in the Speaker's chair-what will that mean ?

It will mean that changes of the tariff are in order, but not changes for the greater protection of home industry. The opinions of Mr. Carlisle on this subject are well known. Being a candidate at present, he does not thrust his free-trade ideas upon his party with indelicate importunity. But no one supposes that he has abandoned them. Neither has he ever abandoned the position of hostility to the National banks, which he took in the Carlisle bill of two years ago, which caused violent contraction and almost a panic. Presumably, Mr. Carlisle still shares the opinion that these un-Democratic institutions, and the dreadful " money power ' which they embody, ought to be broken up. In both of these opinions he represents the majority of Democratic voters, who hate the tarift and hate the banks, because they do not understand either. He would frame committees, no doubt, in harmony with his own convictions. As these would also be the convictions of a large majority of his party in the House, this course would be easy and natural. Then we should have six months of threatened raids upon the tariff and the banks, which Mr. Carlisle would doubtless strive to keep within respectable limits until after the Presidential election, but which would nevertheless cause alarm in every branch of industry and trade, The party would be satisfied and perhaps consolidated, but public distrust of the party would be immeasurably strengthened. Mr. Randall in the Speaker's chair-what

would that mean? For one thing, it would

mean a persistent evasion of the tariff question. To bottle up the whole subject, and prevent discussion or action upon it until after the Presidential election, seems to be Mr. Randall's plan. In like manner, probably, he would aim to bottle up all uneasy spirits who want to change the currency or the banking system. It may be that Mr. Randall would ultimately go as far as Mr. Carlisle himself on the latter sub ject, but he is shrewd enough to fight shy of any commitment of himself or his party on the eve of a national election. Another do-nothing Congress would be the natural result. We should have months spent in railings about the misconduct of Republicans, coupled with deliberate and systematic avoidance of all questions upon which the Republican can be distinguished from the Democratic party. This would be comfortable for the country; if we must have a Democratic Congress at all, one that will do nothing Democratic is altogether preferable. But it is questionable whether this policy would tend to unite the Democrats. Of course the chivalric Watterson would not bolt. Nothing of that sort is to be expected between the sherry and the champagne," or at any other time. But there are a great many Democratic voters whose interest in the Democratic party ceases when it takes Mr. Randall's course. Very likely they might be voted down in convention. The active men who usually become delegates are quite generally of Mr. Randall's mind in the matter. But the voters who would like to have the Demceratic party show itself a little Democratic may conclude to let others do the voting on election day. It is a pretty dilemma. Apparently, if the parcy ventures to be Democratic it is beaten, and if it does not venture to be Democratic it is beaten.

THE DISASTER ON THE NORTH RIVER. The cause of the explosion on the North River may be known when the boilers of the Riverdale are brought to the surface and carefully is to growl and resolve to right matters at the examined, but even then experts may fail to agree. There are two points, however, that can be determined without raising the sanken boilers, and these should be thoroughly investigated. The law for the regulation of steam vessels calls for a thorough inspection of the boilers of all vessels each year, and it also gives to the inspectors full powers in the matter of granting and revoking licenses to engineers. The law may not be a perfect one, but it has done much to lessen the dangers of travel on steamboats. Still, the public occasionally hears complaints that the inspectors are sometimes careless or overworked, and that licenses are sometimes granted to men who know almost nothing about the dangerous machinery they are to control. While these complaints may not be well founded, it is to be hoped that in the investigations that are to come efforts will be made to learn in what manner the boilers of the Riverdale were inspected last June, and whether the inspector in any way failed to make a thorough examination. It would also be doing a good service to discover whether licenses are granted only to competent engineers after a careful examination as to their qualifications.

In a statement made on Tuesday night, the engineer of the Riverdale said : "We were proceeding slowly up toward the next landing "place at Twenty-second-st. One bell had sounded, which meant to proceed slowly, and we were going at the rate of about five miles " an hour. When within about six blocks of the "landing place I saw the Mary Powell at the "Twenty-second Street dock, and I placed my "hand on the valve to slacken speed. I had "no sooner done so than there was a sudden !

it is only right that ample provision should | "shock-a concussion that seemed to me like the meeting suddenly of two bodies of water." While the engineer does not state that he actually closed the valve, his words call attention to what has been the cause of boiler explosions on other occasions-the sudden closing of the steam valves without providing, by opening the furnace doors or the safety-valve, for the relief of the rapidly increasing pressure. The sudden closing of the valves is accompanied by such concussions as the one spoken of above, and where there is a weak spot a

rupture is possible. There are other causes that might have led to the disaster on Tuesday, but the most important points to be determined are whether the inspection service is thorough and whether proper care is taken in granting licenses to engineers. An engineer should know more than simply how to start and stop his engine. He not exceed, that in Ischia. Calamities of this should understand the construction of the boilers and the causes of explosions, and should know how to provide against accident in case of the derangement of any of the valves, pumps, or other connections of the boilers, and what to do when the water becomes too low. These are not all the things he should know, but they are among the most important, and an examination is worthless if it does not show whether an applicant for a license can answer questions on these points satisfactorily.

FRANK ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT.

He is the Editor of The Arkansas Gazette, and this is the way he talks about the tarifi: "The 4 Republicans are stronger before the people as protectionists than the Democrats will prove as semi-protectionists or neutrals; and they "who assume that when such an issue as the tariff is vital it can be treated as of minor importance are incapable of comprehending the force and necessity of principles to cement party organizations. They are blind as bats."

There you have a man who has the courage of his convictions, and hence the sort of man that the Democratic managers do not like to hear talking about the tariff these days. What they demand, in view of 1884, is that all Democrats everywhere throughout the United States shall lay their convictions touching the tariff upon the table for the time being, and agree to be all things to all men on that issue. Democracy is a free-trade party. So say its platforms, so says its history. In theory it is a free-trade party to-day. But what is it in practice? It is a semi-protection party, a neutral party, a nondescript. It hopes to play the same game with the tariff next year that it played with the financial question in 1876. When it was running Tilden and Hendricks it was for hard money here and soft money there, adapting its views to different localities with the readiness of the schoolmarm who taught that the world was round or flat according to the wishes of the trustees. This round-fla' dodge obviously guided the hands that wrote the tariff resolutions of the platforms adopted by the Democratic State Conventions of Ohio and Pennsylvania the summer. They are resolutions that carefully say nothing in particular. They commit the party to no distinct policy. They have the vagueness and indefiniteness of a Delphic oracle. They are as insincere as a

Well does The Gazette remind its party that such treatment of a vital issue is pure folly. The majority of the voters of this country despise double-dealing. The man or the organization that attempts to ride two horses gains their contempt. The Democracy is doomed to be beaten in 1884, and one of the chief contributors to its defeat will be its cowardly evasion of the tariff issue, its wretched attempt to fool the country into believing it was meeting the issue when it was only dodging it. The fact that it is a free-trade party will cost it thousands upon thousands of votes, as it did in 1880. And the fact that it lacks the manliness to live up to its convictions will cost it still other thousands.

Honesty is the best policy, in politics as in everything else.

POTTERS PRICES.

The association of potters recently resolved, after considering the state of the market, to put up the price on certain important classes of goods. This announcement comes at a time when prices of Learly all staples are tending toward lower levels, and when hundreds of manufacturers in many leading branches are looking out upon idle works, or are about to close or curtail production, because the present demand does not equal the supply of their products. It is well understood, we think, in all industrial circles, that the present high cost of production cannot be maintained with general prosperity, and that prices generally must be adjusted to a somewhat lower scale before the establishments now in existence can be fully and profitably employed. With a lower cost of materials, of production, and of all elements which determine the cost of living, increased consumption and larger markets may be tound; but the attempt to attain prosperity by screwing all prices up to the top notch when business revived after resumption, is now seen to have resulted disastrously. It is possible that the potters have reasons for their course which do not exist in other branches of manufacture. But it is natural to fear that an advance in prices at such a time as this will only bring increased embarrassment to industry.

Is it not the fact that combinations to lift or hold up prices have been the principal cause of dulness in business? In one branch after another the artificial prices have checked consumption. At the same time comparison of the nominal prices with the cost of production in favored localities has induced new persons to embark their capital and enterprise in production. The singular spectacle has been presented of mills opening in favored localities by the score, while others elsewhere were closing by the score; of steadily increasing production because of the superior capacity of new establishments, though at the same time there was a visibly decreasing consumption. No one will imagine that this is a healthy state for any industry. Yet this is the state to which not a few industries have been brought by artificial maintaining of prices.

It will be said, no doubt, that the potters have an advantage in advancing prices because of the favor shown them in the new tarift. Enemies of protection, no doubt, will point to this as one of its fruits. But the country will be benefited, whether the potters are or not, if the new duties encourage a large increase in the manufacture. The advance in prices will accelerate and intensify a movement which, in order to be safe, should be gradual. Just as the unnatural prices for steel rails in 1879 and the early part of 1880 stimulated an increase of production, which has placed that industry to the greatest emparrassment, and caused a decline of more than \$45 per ton in the price, with fatal results to some strong concerns, so any other branch of industry may be brought into prolonged difficulty by similar methods. Let any branch of industry become rank indecency. The front of a ledge which the or even seem to become exceptionally profit-

able, and it will soon find its prosperity arrested by an excess of production over consumption.

A COOL SUMMER. And still that long spell of hot weather does not come. When the mercury began to run up early in July, the weather prophets looked at one another and shook their heads, saying, "It's coming now." But the mercury soon ran down the tube again, and stayed down, and the hot spell was postponed. Twice before the end of the month the mercury did succeed in climbing painfully a little above 90°, but the ground gaited was all lost in a single day, and July closed with people still wondering when the really hot weather-the weather of timehonored fierceness, with its long list of sunstrokes-would come. Its appearance was confidently announced now for August, but August has been cooler than July. By the middle of the mouth the prophets were saying that we should "catch it" in the latter half. The latter half has almost gone, and yet the weather is so delightfully cool that even in the cities blankets are a comfort at night, and the seaside hotels are being fast emptied of their occupants, who find almost a wintry keenness at times in the winds from the ocean. The last refuge of the prophets now is the first ten days of September, when there is usually a brief reign of heat. It remains to be seen whether they will be disappointed there also. It has been, in fact, an exceptionally cool

summer, during which it has really been practicable to enjoy life in the city. Taking the mean of the average daily temperatures recorded in THE TRIBUNE's ob ervations for July, it will be found that the average of the mercury for that month was 76°; for August, thus far, it has been only 72°, or even four degrees lower than July. There were only eight days in July when the mercury rose to 900 or above it, and six of these constituted the brief heated term which lasted from the second day of the month to the seventh-the warmest weather of the summer. On the Fourth of July, perhaps in honor of the day, the mercury soured to 950 the highest figure recorded in these two months. There were nine days in July, or nearly one-third of the month, on which the average temperature was either below 70°, or only a fraction of a degree above it. The lowest average of temperature was on the 9th of July, following the heated term just alluded to. On that day the average was 6431°. The lowest recorded temperature of the month was on the first-59°. In August, the highest recorded temperature was on last Thursday-94% There were eleven days, or more than one-third of the month, on which the average temperature was below 70°, or only a fraction of a degree above it. The lowest average of temperature was that of the 16th inst .- 6358°. There have been only five days in the month on which the mercury reached 90° or rose above it. These are the distinctively semmer months, but June also was cool, showing, as the entire season has done, a considerably lower average of temperature than last year.

These figures tell the story of a comfortable ummer. Its results have been seen in the diminished death-rate, which is considerably below that both of the summer of 1882 and of the year preceding. The largest part of the difference is probably among the children of tender years, who form a great proportion of the victims of every summer's heat. But the general health of the community has been excellent. The stereotyped notions that mild weather in winter and cool weather in summer are "unseasonable " and " unhealthy " do not seem to se well founded in fact, and certainly have not been sustained by the experience of recent years. One shrewd, though perhaps cynical, observer of human nature has made the discovery that persons who are troubled by the unseasonableness" and dangers of cool weather in summer, when they are at home in New-York, or St. Louis, or Oshkosh, do not seem to suffer any anxiety on that score when a cool spell finds them at a fashionable hotel by the seaside or in the mountains. Certainly, to those who have been obliged to stay at their desks in the cities during the summer the cool weather has been directly beneficial. It is than they would be if they had been subjected

to a succession of exhausting heats. There is another respect in which New-Yorkers have been especially fortunate this summer. This is in the comparative freedom from casualties. The year has been one of dire disasters the world over. The catalogue of slaughter by fire, pestilence, earthquake, tornado, railroad collisions, explosions and drowning, will make the year 1883 sadly memorable. But although there is more excursion travel on the water out of New-York than from any other city in the world, the record of the summer would have been comparatively clear but for the lamentable Riverdale disaster. There seems to have been no excuse for this, but in view of the laxity of the Government system of boiler inspection, which does not seem to inspect, there is abundant room for self-congratulation that we have come out so well.

The arrangements for c lebrating the birthday of Luther are assuming gigantic proportions in Continental Europe, and even in England, which is not fond of stated rejoicings gotten up to order, the obervance will be general. The programme seems to be that in all Protestant churches sermons shall be preached on Sunday, November 11, calling attention to the work of the Reformation, and large public meetings will be held on the next two days. So far the matter has attracted comparatively little attention in this country, yet no doubt before the, anniversary is passed sufficient emphasis will be given to it to rouse effectually the attention of all intelligent men and women to the errand of the German Reformer into the world, and the effect of that errand upon subsequent life and civilization.

Tammany's ultimatum. The Democratic State Committee must go.

Mr. Andrew H. Green has been making a contribution to Democratic harmony in the shape of a letter to a St. Louis Democrat on the subject of the old ticket." He tells his St. Louis correspondent that he (Mr. Green) has " not lost faith in the disposition of the people to see great public wrongs rectified." He continues: "With the exception of a few place-hunters of Tammany Hall, who are kept together chiefly by the advantages derived from public plunder, all Democrats remember with gratitude the great public services of Governor Tilden. It will be very long before the annals of statesmanship are illustrated by achievements as elevated and distinguished as those that have marked his public career. His forbearance in 1876. to which you so felicitously altude, is widely appreciated and will stand in history as an act of the most exalted patriotism." That allusion to "a few place-hunters of Tammany Hall, who are kept together chiefly by the advantages derived from public plunder,' comes just in time to be handy at the impending Democratic State Convention.

A drug clerk of Bradford, Penn., announces him self as ready to jump from the great Kinzua viaduct, which is 301 feet above the bed of the stream which it crosses. There is only one form of vulgarity that surpasses this-the vulgarity that leads unmitigated donkeys to inscribe their names prominentiy upon bold rocks by the sea or among the mountains. There is a lovely waterfall in the Catskills which is seriously defaced by this sort of Catskills which is seriously defaced by this sort of rank indecency. The front of a ledge which the waterfall strikes in its descent bears the name of his descendants \$200 with which to raise a monument

one of these ignorant and coarse nobodies. We there will be no substantial relief from such public nuisances until Congress passes a law providing a gold medal for each person who fatally wounds one of these life-riskers or name-writers. Certainly every sensible man who enjoys shooting would esteem it a rare privilege to go gunning for

When Colonel Sellers is asked if he sings, he frankly replies, "Well, those who have heard me sav I do not." People who have carefully observed Judge Hoadly's running for Governor of Ohio make a similar discouraging report. They say he

to immaculate virtue. It is The Utica Observer that ventures to say this. The assertion is generally supposed to be correct. The betting is ten to one and no takers in the best informed political circles that the Democratic party will not come out in a card flatly contradicting The Observer.

It is understood that John Kelly spends most of his time these days sharpening his tomahawk and practising a new and peculiarly ferocions warwhoop. It is also understood that there is a good deal of blood in Senator Grady's eye and that he spends an hour every morning in the company of dumb-bells and iron-shod clubs. It is also understood that General Spinola is laving in a large and carefully selected stock of imprecatory language. In a word. the Buffalo Convention cannot fail to be characterized by general good feeling, homogeneousness and

Now that September with its R is almost here, certain ovster dealers assert that "saddle-rocks' live only in tradition. Let this assertion turn out to be a fact and it will be convenient to distinguish Democratie "principles" from other principles by naming them "saddle-rocks."

"The elections of last year showed the measure of public confidence which the Republican party enjoyed at that time." So The Buffalo Courier thinks, But The Courier is mistaken. The election of Governor Cleveland, for instance, was due to a political evelone, and any attempt to turn it into yard-sticks and tape-lines with which to measure public confidence must necessarily fail.

the Democratic State Committee, sitting in Tammany Hall as the supervisor of John Kelly's primaries is one that would be exceedingly interesting. Daniel in the lions' den would be tame in

It was found that "Vera" did not pay, and so it was withdrawn. That was sensible. Now, why is not a similar disposition made of that wretched farce that was placed upon the political stage of Ohio a few months ago? It is needless to say that we refer to the farce called "Hoadly, or Democracy's Doom."

PERSONAL.

Ex-Senator Windom will spend several months in the Scottish Highlands,

The Rev. Phillips Brooks is expected to occupy his Boston pulpit again on September 23.

Judge Hoadly, of Ohio, has almost entirely recovered from his recent attack of malarial fever. Ex-Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, having spent the early summer among the Rocky Mountains, is now enjoying New-England sea-air on Scituate

When the Rev. Robert Collyer preached at Ilkley, England, this summer, he was able to point to the church-yard gates as the work of his own hand when he was a toiler at the forge.

Mr. L. A. Emery, who has been appointed to a place on the Supreme Court B-nch of Maine, belongs to the law firm of Hale, Emery & Hamlin, his

Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, the English story-writer, is a pleasant-faced lady of sixty years, with gray hair. and spectacles. She spends her winters in Rome and is a general favorite in society because of her brilliant conversational powers.

Dr. Schliemann, who is at Wildungen, Germany, busily engaged in putting the finishing touches to his new work ou the excavations on the site of the larger city of Troy, will soon visit England with his family and spend some time with Mr. and Mrs. Karl Blind on the Isle of Wight.

Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, is in Scotland. under the medical care of Sir Henry Thompson, His health has slightly improved, and, if it continues to do so, he will remain in Europe until a complete restoration is effected.

The Editor of The Lyons (N. Y.) Republican pays reasonable to suppose that they begin the work of the coming year much stronger and fresher William Wirt Sikes, who was once a leading contributor to the columns of that paper: " He was a man of somewhat retiring manners; but those who knew him intimately remember him as one of the most genial of men-a rare conversationalist, possessing a fund of anecdote, and a delightful com-panion. He was a man of sterling integrity, honor-able, upright and charitable. Adversity never discouraged him, and prosperity never spoiled him."

Rear-Admiral Charles Eugene Galiber, who has been appointed successor of Admiral Pierre as the French commander in Madagascar, is a native of Cherbourg, and was born on July 2, 1824. He entered the service in 1840 and became a midshipman of the first class on September 1, 1842. He was premoted to the post of ensign on November 1, 1846, and he received his commission as heuten-ant-commander on March 3, 1854. He was advanced to the position of commander on December 31, 1862, and he became a commodore on May 22, 1869.

Miss Jennie Young, of this city, recently delivered her lecture on Longfeliow at an entertainment given by Mrs. Gladstone in London, and made, says The Queen, a most favorable impression on the crowded and fashionable audience. Her personal recollections of her friend and countrymau, as well recollections of her friend and countryman, as well as her remarks on and impressions of his life and works, were listened to with deep in terest; and the pleasure of the lecture was greatly enhanced by her rendering of several of his poems, set to music by various composers, and introduced by her from time to time in illustration. Miss Young had just returned from a tour in Scotland and the north of England, where she had lectured in many places on various famous poets.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 29.-The United States steamer Tallapoosa, with Secretary Chandler and Senator Hale on board, left here this afternoon.

GENERAL NOTES.

A girl named Guennessen, age sixteen, the yeungest of her sex to reach the summit of Mont Blanc-accomplished the ascent during the second week in Au-gust.

Rochester Castle, one of the finest Norman retics in England, has been sold, with the surrounding rounds, by the Earl of Jersey to the corporation of Roch, ester for \$40,000. The Earl stipulates that the grounds, which are laid out as a public garden, shall be maintained for that purpose. The rulned eastle will be left

The French school at Athens, which has been making excavations on the island of Delos, lately incovered near the Tuestre of Apollo a private house, propably of the Alexandrine period. Thus far a court ded by pulars and by twelve rooms has been revealed. The floor of the court is a beautiful mosaic, in which appear fishes, flowers and other ornamental designs. The gate of the house and the street leading to it have also been dug out, and an entire quarter of the an-cient city may possibly be discovered as the excavations advance.

The committee appointed by the Superior Court to decide the boundary dispute between the Con-necticut towns of Grauby and East Granby on the one side and Suffield on the other have reached a conclusion the effect of which will be to take away from East Grandy, after a possession of two centuries, a triangular piece of territory one and three-quarter miles long and forty-seven rods wice in its widest part. No house holder finds his actual residence transferred from one town to the other, but six farmers on the main street of East Granby had a narrow escape and must hereafter pay to Suffield taxes on the rear portions of their prop-erty. The northern boundary remains unchanged.

Two crumbling slabs of brown sandstone in the old cemetery of Northampton, Mass., mark the grave of William Clarke, who emigrated from England in 1630 and first settled in Dorchester. Thence he removed in

The rector and vestry of Christ Philadelphia, the first Protestant Episo organized in that city, have prepared for dis pamphlet form a history of the parish, whose of worship was a brick building with 500 a lahed in 1697 at a cost of \$600. The first re Rev. Thomas Clayton, who died in 1699, havin "contagious distemper," that is to say, the yellowhile visiting sick parishioners. The second received the returned brought with him a handsome communication of the presented by Queen Anna. William Penn this gift, together with a donation of two "as gaterative communications of two payers." costly common prayer books as the Queen chapel," and remarks that " they charm too b Bishop of London and Parson Evaus; " but w to the latter a kindly second thought leads him to as "whom I esteem." A minute in the partial records as the request, at a vestry meeting held July 4, 176, a the omission of the prayer for the King. "as inconsiss with the declaration made that day by the Continent Congress." Washington and his family attended Chin Church from 1790 to 1796.

TOWN TALK.

THE NEW MARKETS.-The new markets of the tremely costly sites, are in no instance over There have been several explanations of the officials as well as the stall-owners in the markets most absurd. It is intimated that the market Washington Market is likely to go further north, is vicinity of Gansevoort and Jafferson Market, awhich has recently been opened and the other at w is rebuilding. Consequently, and in expectation change, the new Washington Market, to cost the for buildings alone, on one of the largest and meet we able of the city's sites, is to be only two storics bear any part, and will be mainly only one story he This may be a good thing for the stall-owners in the market, who doubtless fear that the addition of a lost two will add to the number of rival de slers in their of the Washington Market stall-owners is done oth locally and at Albany; but if they are to reap to full benefit of restriction in the size of the market the ould take steps to curtail the power of the city of and the police in granting leave to dealers in the sums are paid for permission to occupy and prot occupying these places, by dealers who pay no mark rates whatever. Fuiton Ferry slip, for instance, is d structed on both sides by tuese dealers.

OSCAR'S ORIGINAL .- A lady who had read some tions that Oscar Wilde had freely borrowed, not to a plaglarized, from the French in his " Vera," calls at tion to the fact that he probably borrowed dislate and now east-off character from Dickens's sketch of the encering in "Our Mutual Friend." That character. lescribed therein as " a too, too smiling, large man w

DELAY ON THE BRI GE-RAILWAY .- " The Bride people," said a Brooklyn man who is a close observed are taking credit to themselves for the care and an eration with which they prepare for car-travelous a Bridge. Certainly the Bridge has been built with iberation, if not care; but the delay in running the is due to the fact that the railway was an after the constructor, and they have been behind with item the first. It was not thought of until the elevation, way system made it a necessity. It is all very will be careful, but there is no need to deceive anyboy as the reason for delay. The perfecting of a grip-carbon chough just now, but that system will be disca it is found that the Bridge will stand the elevated railway trains and locomotives. Peeps to not consent to stop for any change of cars, and the help will be used as if a part of the elevated roads. And the

THE BROOKLYN BOES'S CANDIDATE.—"I bear," said prominent Republican officeholder, who has good opportunities for knowing the tactics of the Democrata "data "Boes" McLaughlin will go into Mayor Low's neighbor. victim to be !" was asked. "I have heard it and it that he is a Columbia Heights man named Legart, a banker, rated at \$5,000,000." Allusion was understood had to Mr. William B. Legaret, the had to Mr. William B Leonard, the banks. who at No. 192 Columbia Heights, nearly opposite it. Low, and who has for other immediate neighbors V. White, N. W. T. Hatch, G. A. and W. G. Brei den C. Dike, S. B. Chittenden and other moneyof influence. Mr. Leonard is about sixty-four years dis and has never been suspected of poss ambition. He has lived for thirty-seven years any office, and probably never thought one desirab a

COLD WEATHER AT NEWPORL

THE HEAVIEST SURF FOR YEARS. A SPLENDID SIGHT-POLO GAMES-SOCIAL INC NEWPORT, Aug. 29.-The heavy ourf

een the chief cause of excitement here to-day, and been the chief cause of exottement carriages. Bond to Ocean Drive was througed with carriages. Bond to wind blew flerce and cold from the north and people wind blew flerce and cold from the north and people shivered in overcoats. The waves were the high for years. They could be seen rising far out at se looking like a low range of green hills. Then they we break into spray, thrown sometimes fifty feet high so go chasing in shore, leaving a waite trail of mat resealing smoke from a locomotive. Sometimes it loo if a fleree snow-storm with wind was in progress. I waves scaled rocks thirty feet high and rolled down cataracts on their landward side.
Crowds of people left their carries Spouting Rock, and others

Graves Point where the scene was one of leur. Two lines of breakers running in at right to each other met and broke in wild confusion, as roar of the waters was deafening. Seaweed, shells even large stones were rolled up by the surf, which some places went clear over the Ocean Drive. waves were terrific just east of Gooseberry in fact, all round the shore the air was white with spray. No boats ventured out to-day, it being imp ble to land at Navragansett Pier, or to make the tri Block Island. The New-York boat started to sight ever. Fires were needed in all the hotels and co and a frost was feared if the wind should go down night. No such surf has been seen in ten years. The has been unusually angry for days, and passes who arrived by the boats this morning say that were terribly shaken.

Owing to the cold, disagreeable weather the at ance at the polo games this af ernoon was use small. The sport, however, was good. Thirteen o were played, six of which were scored by the team, the Blues. The Blues were Mesers Bess Hitchcock, and the Reds Measrs, Thorn, Mortine Lordiard. Sir John and Lady Kaye, Sir Backe Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Astor, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Bistand, Lord and Lady Manaeville and Mr. and Mr. Vanderbilt were among the spectators.

Messrs. John Sauford and W. C. Sanford, of All dam, N. Y., have presented two elegant caps to the ernors of the Westchester Polo Club for the winn natch for pairs, but the indications are that they be played for this sesson, owing to differences which in the club. The Sanfords carried off the no year in a substantial manner, and this year have their interest in the sport by furnishing prizes

will not be competed for.

A few of the cottagers will leave town about the die of next month, but the majority of them will red until the first or middie of October. Everybody so until the first or middie of October. pates that the remainder of the season will be gay. Dioner parties were given to-day by hirs France

ner and Mrs. F. O. French. Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, gave a party at the Casino this evening. Mrs. M. O. R. New-York, also gave a dinucrparty this evening. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Rooseveit, of New-York are g

of Mrs. William Astor. Mrs. Gardner Brewer, of Boston, sent a check for to the Chauning Fair to-day. The new steam yacht Utowana and the school

Wave Crest have arrived here. General Stone, of New-York, has arrived at the cottage, where Attorney-General Brewster and are staying. Congressman and Mrs. Morse, of Mas

Governor and Mrs. Littlefield, of Ruode Islan Profossor D. C. Eaton, of Yale Collego, are at the House, and Commander Hoff, U. S. N., and family the Aquidneck. Mr. and Mrs. S.V. R. Cruger, of New York, are at Reachers.

Miss C. L. Wolfe, of New-York, has arrived at h